Libyan Airline Hijacking

Citing a Foreign Ministry announcement, Tehran radio reported that in response to a Libyan request, Iran allowed the Libyan airliner hijacked on a flight from Zurich to Tripoli to land at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport. The radio later reported that the hijackers handed a list of demands to Iranian authorities, including the resumption of investigations into the disappearance of the Lebanese Shi'ite leader Imam Musa as-Sadr and the formation of a commission to follow up the matter. They also authorized Iranian officials to negotiate on their behalf with Libyan officials. According to subsequent Tehran radio reports, Iranian Foreign Ministry officials began negotiations with the hijackers and agreed to their request that the aircraft be refueled.

Earlier, Rome radio had reported that the aircraft landed at Ciampino military airport after previous stops in Beirut and Athens, and that it took off 3 hours later after refueling. According to KUNA, in Beirut, where the plane landed for the second time, armed Shi'ite Amal Movement militiamen took over control of the airport to clear the runway and refuel the aircraft. KUNA said the 5 hijackers were replaced by 10 colleagues from the Amal Movement before the plane took off for Tehran.

Beirut radio reported that the hijackers are members of an organization calling itself the "mujahadin of Imam as-Sadr." Voice of Lebanon carried a recorded statement by the leader of the hijackers, Hamzah, who vowed: "We shall rescue the leader imam...whatever the cost." Citing REUTER, Beirut radio said Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri denied any connection with the hijackers. Meanwhile, in its first monitored report on the hijacking, Tripoli radio blamed it on CIA agents who have infiltrated the Amal Movement. The radio said the hijacking marks the start of a new CIA campaign of terrorist actions against Libya.

Israel

Cheysson Visit -- Jerusalem radio broadcast a joint Israeli-French communique issued at the end of French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson's visit to Israel that said Cheysson's talks with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir have enabled France and Israel to achieve "better mutual understanding" on Middle East issues. Noting that the talks were held in a warm, friendly and open atmosphere, it said Shamir has accepted an invitation to visit France shortly. Both sides agreed to strengthen economic and cultural cooperation, the communique added, and will set up a joint economic committee.

Jerusalem radio reported that prior to his departure Cheysson told an airport news conference that both Israel and France want the Middle East peace process to include a solution to the Palestinian problem, but do not agree about the way to solve it. He added that "in addition to Camp David, it may be necessary to develop other ways to solve the problem." According to the radio's English service, Cheysson also said that while France does not object to further European declarations of principle on the Middle East, initiatives and plans should be proposed and discussed between those directly concerned, and not by countries which are not directly involved in a Middle East peace settlement.

IDF radio broadcast remarks by Foreign Minister Shamir at the airport news conference in which he expressed satisfaction at Cheysson's "repeated announcements" that there will be no more European initiatives on Middle East affairs. Speaking of a "joint, basic view" on the Camp David agreements, Shamir asserted that while French and Israeli viewpoints are not identical, "misunderstanding" has disappeared from their common vocabulary. In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Shamir noted that the two sides discussed Franco-Iraqi nuclear cooperation, but said there was nothing more to add on the subject, since "nothing is happening at present on this issue."

Gaza, West Bank Protests -- Reporting the continuation and expansion of the Gaza Strip strike, Jerusalem radio noted that security forces have welded shut 170 shops involved in the strike. The radio also reported disruptions of order and the imposition of a curfew in Rafah following the death of a youth in a demonstration there. The radio's English service broadcast a statement by Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa in which he told an Israeli reporter not to interpret the strike as a revolt against the value-added tax, but as a rejection of Israeli occupation and a demand for Palestinian self-determination.

Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio reported renewed disturbances on the West Bank, with tear gas being used to disperse demonstrators in Ramallah and other disturbances in Nabulus and ad-Duhayshah.

Lebanon

Habib Mission -- U.S. special envoy Philip Habib arrived in Beirut and met with President Ilyas Sarkis, Beirut radio reported. The radio later reported Habib's departure. It gave no details of the talks.

PLO

WAM reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat met with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in Abu Dhabi. Asserting that the meeting led to an improvement in PLO-Austrian relations, which became strained last August, AFP said Kreisky asked 'Arafat to post a senior PLO representative to Vienna. According to a related Vienna radio report, Kreisky earlier told journalists that misunderstandings between the PLO and Austria have been eliminated.

Iran

Replies to Khomeyni Message -- In response to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's 7 December message concerning illegal detentions and seizures of property, the Supreme Judicial Council sent a letter to Khomeyni, broadcast by Tehran radio, admitting that such misconduct has not been completely eliminated. It expressed the hope that the formation of the state Inspectorate General and the planned court of justice would help improve the situation and it pledged the council's continued cooperation. The radio later broadcast a letter from the council to the Inspectorate General asking that body to spare no efforts in investigating offenses committed by ministries and revolutionary institutions.

Tehran radio also broadcast the text of a circular issued by the State Inspectorate General to all ministries, government-related bodies and revolutionary institutions ordering them to act legally, report all violations to the Inspectorate General, follow its recommendations and cooperate fully with it. The Revolution Guards Corps also issued a statement broadcast by the radio pledging that the guards will prevent illegal seizures of property, will not enter homes without a legal warrant and will cooperate fully with the Inspectorate General.

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ERSHAD MAKES STATEMENT ON MILITARY'S ROLE

BK041352 Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 29 Nov 81 pp 1, 12; 30 Nov 81 p 3

["Text" of Bangladesh Chief of Army Staff Gen H.M. Ershad's "statement on the role of the military in Bangladesh" delivered to the editors of national dailies and news agencies in Dacca on 27 November]

[Text] My attention has been drawn towards my talks with a few journalists some time ago in which I talked on the role of the military. It is evident from various press reportings and comments that the question of the role of the military in our society is being discussed widely as a national issue. But the matter has not yet been dealt with in depth and in clear terms. Actually there hasn't been a scope as yet. As such, the correct national perspective is often lost sight of during such discussions. At times it verges on a narrow partisan outlook; at times it amounts to villifying and undermining a vital national institution; and at times, unintentionally though, rumours and misgivings are generated which only serve anti-national and anti-people purposes.

This is unfortunate, definitely harmful and against national interests. I sincerely believe that this is due to a communicational gap and lack of necessary details. Communications with the national press and furnishing of some details will help remove misunderstanding on such a vital matter.

For example, questions have been raised as to what the CAS [chief of the army staff] means by the role of the military in our democratic country. This is a valid point which needs to be answered.

Some people, having no understanding of military affairs and the gravity of our problems, have on their own given some self-made explanations denouncing our patriotic armed forces. They are saying that we are preventing the democratic process, that we want to share power with the government, that the armed forces have become ambitious and many such allegations are being circulated. All these are likely to subvert the excellent relationship between the people and the armed forces. Having successfully upheld the democratic process, having set the glorious democratic tradition and immediately after the successful elections, unnecessary concern is being created amongst the people, concern to the extent that there may be a confrontation between the president and the military. This is totally baseless. I have high regard for the honorable president. Have we not always strengthened democracy and the institution of the president? Inshallah [God willing], we will continue to do so in the future also.

I am a soldier and not a politician. By now, I have proved that I want to remain a soldier. I have no personal ambition. What I am doing by raising the question of the role of the military is that I am doing some straight talk about a very grave and deep-seated politicomilitary problem. I hope that our politicians sincerely try to comprehend the grave nature and the vast dimension of this problem in our body politic and military. It is not a question of sharing power; it is not a question of my being given a Cabinet post or rank; it is not a question of our generals and brigadiers getting benefits of rank of status; it is not a question of our officers and men exercising power over their civilian counterparts. No, not at all. These are trifle matters of modalities and making suitable organizational structures to help the execution of national policy decisions. If the government deems it necessary, in the public interest, they might as well do it.

What is important is the fundamental concept of recognizing the politicomilitary problems and finding permanent solutions in a constitutional approach. Our rank and file do not want military adventurism in politics nor do they want political adventurism in the military. They only want to be with the people helping build democracy, helping build effective checks and balances against any future coup attempts. I will further elaborate this point later.

As for me, it is immaterial as to what happens to me. As a patriotic soldier and the chief of staff who has steered the army through thick and thin, I can not be failing to project the problems that I have projected. This is in the national interest. Shallow interpretations, undermining military institutions and not telling the bitter truth amount to deceiving our people. We must face facts and look into the problems in depth. It is a serious matter (?that) has far-reaching effects in ensuring democracy forever if we can give a proper place to the military in our society. During the rest of my term as CAS, inshallah, there will be no coups. But what you must do is to find constitutional solutions so that coups and killings do not take place 5 years later or 10 years later or never again. You see what is at stake -- peace, stability, permanence of democracy and the existence of our nation.

To this end let us now broadly look at the role of our armed forces. This is an armed forces which, unlike other armed forces, have fought alongside our people and liberated (?our) country. Thus, the relationship of our people and the military are deeply ingrained. We are truly an armed forces of the people and not a colonial armed force. Experience of the last 10 years has shown that no one has succeeded in keeping our soldiers aloof from the society and its turmoil. It just cannot be done. In fact none should take the military as a mere service. It is much more than that. Our military is an efficient, well-disciplined, most honest body of a truly dedicated and organized national force. The potentials of such an excellent force in a poor country like ours can be effectively utilized for productive and nation-building purposes in addition to its role of national defence.

Late President Ziaur Rahman gave us such an excellent concept. I was in total agreement to his concept which I would very much like to carry forward. This concept requires us to depart from the conventional Western ideas of the role of the armed forces. It calls for combining the role of nation-building and national defence into one concept of total national defence. I visualize that we can not afford enough money needed to procure sufficient military hardware, armaments and weapon systems. This economic constraint has imposed a serious limitation of the lack of sufficient firepower in our defence efforts. The only way to remove this limitation is to effectively substitute a vast manpower in place of firepower. As such, to build a strong army capable of defending our frontiers, we will need hundreds of thousands of trained soldiers. When we do train them over a number of years, after completion of training, what do we want them to do? Keep them sitting in the barracks? No, we can effectively employ them for nation-building purposes. They can get trained, undergo national service for a few years, and then return to their civilian jobs and employment. Thus over the years, practically in every walk of life, we will have people with sufficient military training to take part in national defence in the modern battlefield. Thus without strain on our economic development, in times of need we will be able to mobilize the total (?national) efforts towards national defence. The petty talks that military people are taking away civilian jobs is thus utter nonsense since in such a national military concept, most of the able-bodied people will become military. There will be very little or no difference between the civil and military.

There are many things in this concept of total defence which need a thorough study by knowledgeable and well-informed people in matters of national defence and national strategy. The question of organization, role functioning and effectiveness of the National Security Council or the Defense Council come within this purview -- so that strategically vital questions of national interest can be evaluated, correct decisions taken, and policy direction given to the executive from the highest national level. This can be effectively done without appropriate constitutional provisions for indepth coordination at the highest level.

In this short span of time and place, it is not possible for me to go into greater details. Gradually the concept will crystalize, hopefully as it is studied, keeping in view the national perspective. Suffice it to say that.

There will have to be constitutional provisions made and administrative measures worked out to define clearly the role of the military in our society.

I have suggested that this question may be placed before a presidential committee for indepth study. Such a committee may include ministers, MPs and military experts on the subject.

In no way have I asked for the share of power. The contention that the armed forces are interfering in the democratic process is also baseless. Such opinions are distorted interpretations of what I have said. By now there is no doubt in people's minds as to what the Bangladesh Armed Forces stand for. It stands for a democratic and constitutional process. It is needless to say how the valiant and patriotic armed forces have upheld the glorious democratic tradition through the most crucial times. The example of non-interference in the constitutional process that the army has now set will always make it difficult for any adventurist to violate in the near future. What I have said and what I sincerely feel is a national need to find a permanent solution and prevent a reoccurrence of coups and killings. Therefore, we have to take into serious account the causes, problems and difficulties of our officers and men vis-a-vis the socio-economic and political problems of the people. This is what I call the politico-military problem. Unless I tell you all about it -- all the bitter truth -- I will be failing in my national duties. Hiding it will mean deceiving our people. The people are the tax-payers -- they are maintaining their armed forces and they have a right to be told as to what is happening in their armed forces. And who else can say it more authentically than the chiefs of staff of the services? This is in perfect harmony of the democratic tradition. Is it wrong or is it a crime for we soldiers to say that we want the problems to be solved, that we want an honest and effective government, that we want the government and administration to crusade against corruption? Yes, it would have been a crime in a colonial country but surely not in our free country -- more so, not wrong for the army which has actively fought the liberation war to make this country free.

In fact since then, since 1971 till today, the fast-moving politico-military events have left a very deep impression in the minds of our soldiers. The rank and file have undergone a traumatic experience, suffered tremendous tensions, military justice has taken heavy tolls regardless of rank and status -- all these are bound to heavily underline their awareness of national affairs, sense of justice, eradication of corruption and their hopes and aspirations of true democracy. The problem is that so far we have not taken cognizance of these problems in the military and tried to find ways and means to solve it.

In fact, under the present conventional set-up, it can not be done. Having identified this problem, I have proposed that it must be recognized as a deep-rooted problem and to find solutions, devise necessary provisions to be incorporated in the Constitution.

President Zia used to say "we have to build democracy" -- yes, we have to build it. Mere rhetoric only creates a facade of democracy; 34 years of rhetoric have not been able to build democratic institutions. We really have to build democracy in this country and may I say -- please take your armed forces fully into confidence. Let them feel that they are also part and parcel of the democratic process and thus let the people help soldiers thwart adventurism. Such a constitutional position exists in the constitutions of many countries of the world which you all are aware of.

Finally, I would like to say that I have left the matter to the honorable president for him to take steps as he deems fit, and I have full faith in him.

As I conclude, I would like to thank you for giving me a patient hearing. I personally have tremendous faith in our national press. I would only request you to kindly look at the problems and issues of the military from an understanding and national point of view. May I urge upon you, please do not allow anyone to mislead our people about their armed forces or tamper with this nationally vital institution or undermine their prestige. A nation which does not respect its soldiers can not respect its sovereignty and independence.

EGYPT'S GHALI ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI FOR TALKS

BK080334 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali arrived in New Delhi this morning on a 3-day visit. Dr Ghali is scheduled to meet External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao and also call on Vice President Hidayatullah today. He is the first Egyptian minister to visit India after the assassination of President as-Sadat. He is carrying a message from President Husni Mubarak for Mrs Gandhi whom he would be meeting tomorrow.

Talks Begin

NC090920 Cairo MENA in English 1404 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Dec (MENA) -- The first round of official talks between Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao opened here today. Dr Ghali informed the Indian foreign minister of the developments of the Middle East issue and steps taken to form the multi-national peacekeeping force that will be stationed in Sinai after the Israeli withdrawal in April 1982 and the Palestinian autonomy talks. The two ministers reviewed ways to consolidate and activate the Nonalignment Movement so as to remain an effective instrument in keeping world peace.

Dr Ghali and Rao will have their second round of talks tomorrow to review the international situation, peace and disarmament issues and Egypt's efforts to achieve a durable, comprehensive and just peace in the Mideast.

The talks will also deal with Egypt's role in realising Palestinian autonomy through negotiations, assessment of the accomplishments of the Nonaligned Movement and means of promoting bilateral relations.

Dr Ghali is to meet later today with Vice-President Hidayatullah to whom he will convey a verbal message from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

Dr Ghali is due to meet with Premier Mrs Indira Gandhi tomorrow to hand her a message from President Mubarak.

GANDHI, FRENCH MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

BK081035 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi has said that there is great scope for strengthening Indo-French cooperation in the scientific and technological field. She was having talks with French Minister for Research and Technology Jean-Pierre Chevenement when he called on her in New Delhi today. She said it is India's policy to promote friendship with all countries, especially its neighbors. She said there has not always been a reciprocal response. But we have always persisted in our efforts to build friendship, she added.

Chevenement told the prime minister that he has been deeply impressed by India's achievements, particularly the way in which technology has been integrated in its social conditions. The French minister said that he has not seen such remarkable integration in any other country.

Chevenement also called on Minister of State for Science and Technology C.P.N. Singh. Later, he told newsmen that France is having talks with India to set up an Indo-French institute for advanced research in this country. The institute will pool the scientific potential of both the countries and will finance the exchange of Indian and French scientists. It can further develop cooperation in telecommunications, electronics, [word indistinct] technology and alternate sources of energy, he added.

HIJACKED LIBYAN AIRPLANE LANDS IN TEHRAN

Official Spokesman's Report

GF090518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] On the basis of repeated official Libyan requests and permission by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the hijacked Libyan aircraft landed in Tehran's Mehrabad Airport at 0635 today. Mr 'Alavi-Tabataba'i, official spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of our country, in a report to the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced: The Libyan Government (?officially) asked the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran in several written requests passed through their embassy in Tehran to allow the aircraft to land in Tehran. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on humanitarian and social grounds and considering individual rights, agreed to this and will try to resolve this matter with due consideration for (?the interests of both parties) in the best possible manner. The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that there have been various reports on the number of people in the aircraft, one of which states there are 41 passengers and crew members on board. The latest report indicates that Foreign Ministry officials are currently negotiating with those in charge of the aircraft via the airport control tower.

Hijackers Issue Demands

GF090541 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Dear listeners, the latest report on the hijacked Libyan aircraft indicates that the hijackers have issued the following demands to the officials of the Foreign Ministry:

1. The hijackers have asked for food and other amenities to (?be delivered to) the aircraft.

2. The hijackers have asked for a resumption of the (?investigation) of the kidnapping of Imam Musa as-Sadr and the preparation of a complete report on the subject to be delivered to Imam Khomeyni.

3. The hijackers have given their Iranian brothers the authority to negotiate on their behalf with Libyan officials.

4. The hijackers have asked for the formation of a commission to follow up the matter of the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr. They have asked that the commission be given all of the information on the subject.

5. The hijackers have asked to be allowed to send a message to the Iranian nation.

It should be noted that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has not yet made any official response to the demands of the hijackers of the Libyan aircraft.

Negotiations Begin

LD091126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Excerpt] A Central News Unit correspondent at Mehrabad Airport reports that, following negotiations between Foreign Ministry officials and the hijackers of the Libyan aircraft, a commission was formed by the Foreign Ministry to continue the negotiations at the airport. A Foreign Ministry spokesman has told our reporter that the welfare demands of the hijackers have been met and that the passengers are in good condition. The spokesman added that the negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily.

The spokesman said the hijackers do not belong to the Amal group but that they do support it. He added that the Foreign Ministry will issue a statement on the outcome of the negotiations.

Libya Contacted on Demands

LD091114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1047 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] A Central News Unit report that has just come in from Mehrabad Airport, citing a Foreign Ministry spokesman, says that the Foreign Ministry has contacted the Libyan Government with regard to the [hijacked] Libyan aircraft and that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is at the moment awaiting an answer. The report says that a group of Libyan passengers on the aircraft have reported through the pilot to the control tower as well as to their respective ambassadors [as heard] in the Islamic Republic of Iran that they are all right. Our reporter says that a request for fuel for the aircraft has been approved.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced that those who took over the aircraft have said they have certain information regarding Imam Musa as-Sadr. The spokesman added: We hope the matter will be resolved through diplomatic means.

Musavi Interviewed on Hijacking

LD091140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Interview with Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi following 9 December Cabinet meeting -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, this Libyan plane that landed in Tehran, what is the government's view regarding this? And how do you explain this matter?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Basically, we are strictly opposed to plane hijacking. Also, we are against the hijacking of naval vessels. As we know, most such incidents lead to catastrophe and turn into tools for exerting pressure on Third World countries. Such actions are never in the interests of the oppressed countries and their struggles. In any case, the Foreign Ministry announced yesterday that we were opposed to this course of action. However, there are human issues at stake; a number of our Libyan brothers are on that plane. The plane has been hijacked; the Libyan Government has requested that, owing to its special circumstances, Iran mediate. For humane reasons and because of our friendship with Libya, and the special relations that we have with that country, we accepted this task. Naturally, our representatives are at the airport and are following up the matter. They are holding talks both with the Libyan authorities and with those who are in the plane.

[Question] Did the Cabinet discuss the issue?

[Answer] The issue was raised during the Cabinet session. The general policy that the government should adopt regarding this issue was also discussed, (?as I am telling you now).

[Question] Are you optimistic that the problem will be solved?

[Answer] I hope that the problem will end amicably; it would be better for it to end that way. I hope that the hijackers think with wisdom. Under the circumstances, we need patience and composure so that we can pursue the matter, so that, God willing, it will reach a good and happy conclusion.

RESPONSE TO KHOMEYNI ORDER ON OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT

Judicial Council's Letter

LD081436 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Dec 81

["Text" of 8 December letter from the Supreme Judicial Council in reply to the 7 December message from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni]

[Text] In His exalted name. The honorable and great leader and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, may his shadow extend: In connection with his excellency's statement dated 7 December regarding the reports on violations by certain officials, institutes and irresponsible individuals, it should be stated frankly that these problems of misconduct and violations are not limited to the cases that have been brought to your attention of late. Occasionally, the Supreme Judicial Council has referred to them during audiences with you.

Since the inception of the Supreme Judicial Council, the judiciary has time and again faced this problem and has taken the necessary step to prevent it. But unfortunately, under the prevailing circumstances, part of which are the unavoidable consequences of the revolution [as heard], and also owing to the shortages of facilities and equipment, the results have not been sufficient. Although it is felt that we continue to improve, we are, no doubt, a long way from our desired goals.

However, thanks to the imam's emphatic orders concerning the implementation of the law and the prosecution of offenders and violators -- orders which have always prepared the grounds for all reforms -- and thanks also to the formation of the state Inspectorate General, and with the legal groundwork for the formation of the Court of Justice having been completed -- two powerful arms of the judiciary -- it is very much hoped that the problems will soon be overcome.

For some time, the Supreme Judicial Council has been decisive in insisting on performing and implementing the duties assigned by law. The council has held numerous discussion sessions, and some of its conclusions have been transmitted to revolution courts, prosecutor's offices and certain concerned institutes. Any future conclusions will be released at the appropriate time. After the completion of this stage, as is Your Excellency's wish, we shall carry out our legal duties without negligence by any person or official. We are certain that our efforts will be fruitful, and -- God willing -- in the near future, with the law encompassing every person, to the satisfaction of the sympathetic leader and to the benefit of the honorable and patient nation of Iran.

[Signed] The Supreme Judicial Council

Investigation Ordered

LD081318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that following the imam's emphatic order, the Supreme Judicial Council today sent a letter to the state Inspectorate General asking the Inspectorate General to use all its legal powers to investigate offenses committed by ministries and revolutionary institutions, especially by offices of the revolution prosecutors and revolution courts. The text of this letter follows:

In His exalted name. To the honorable director of the state Inspectorate General:

Following the emphatic order issued by the imam, may his esteemed shadow be prolonged, it is necessary that you should use all your legal powers to investigate and study all offenses committed in all ministries, governmental and revolutionary organizations, especially the offices of the revolution prosecutors and revolution courts, seven-man commissions for the division of land, Foundation for the Oppressed, the Housing Foundation, the Guards Corps, and revolution committees. It is necessary that all officials in charge take immediate legal and revolutionary measures, in accordance with the reports of the inspectorate and the views of judicial inspectors, to maintain order in the affairs of the country without overlooking any offense committed by any official.

Also, all revolutionary institutions are advised to review and investigate their personnel and report any suspicious characters to responsible officials so that due care is exercised in those cases. This will prevent counterrevolutionary elements and opposers of Islam or ignorant persons from dealing blows to Islam and the Islamic Republic in the name of Islam and the revolution. If an inspector discovers instances of negligence, he should take the necessary steps to ensure that legal action is taken against the offender.

[Signed] The Supreme Judicial Council

Musavi-Ardabili's Remarks

LD071356 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpt] The Central News Unit reports that President of the Supreme Court Ayatollah Musavi-Ardabili announced in a press conference that with the establishment of all departments and organizations of the judicial branch, this branch is fully operational and will prevent any injustice, exploitation or violation of the law. The President of the Supreme Court and member of the Supreme Judicial Council said: No one from government organizations or revolutionary institutions, officials in charge or other officials should violate the law or offend the occupational, economic or social security of others. Mr Musavi-Ardabili added: With the establishment of the Supreme Judicial Council, the state Inspectorate General, judicial police department, the court of justice, and the office for investigation and preparation of laws, regulations and ratifications, the judicial branch is operating within the society as a revolutionary power and foundation.

Mr Musavi-Ardabili, president of the Supreme Court and member of the Supreme Judicial Council who was talking to correspondents from domestic and foreign radios, television and press, announced: Today, our main issue is the war, but the issue of security, especially internal security and guarding and respecting laws in society is important. External security and protecting our borders and the rights of our nation in connection with the imposed war should be important too and I wish to congratulate the imam of the nation and the Muslim nation and the brave Muslim combatants on their recent victories.

Mr Musavi-Ardabili also said: The main point I wish to emphasize is the protection of the law, and if we intend to maintain security in society then we should protect our culture, value our laws and respect and implement them properly. He said: Sometimes officials in charge issue circulars without regard for legal procedures, and people assume that this is correct and that this decision is a fundamental state decision. But this is wrong and everyone should respect the limits of the law, especially the Constitution.

In reply to a question put to him by one of the correspondents asking if the age of offenders has any bearing on their detention and trial in revolution courts, he said: Age has no significance in arresting offenders; offenders should be arrested regardless of age. If they are very young then they should be shown the correct path. Of course, for the purpose of trials and even execution, the age limit is 16, but generally the courts consider 18 years as the age limit.

He also said that those who take part in demonstrations or seriously criticize the regime will not be sentenced to execution. Only those who stage armed rebellion against the Islamic Republic's regime will be executed. You can rest assured that courts will act according to Islam. In connection with pardons granted to prisoners he said that the recent pardon has not yet been thoroughly investigated and there will be an announcement in the near future. [sentence as heard] We have even given our prisoners leave for up to 3 months. Of course, sometimes they are accompanied by officers, but sometimes they are not. They are released on probation and we hope that prisoners respect this trust shown by prison officials. He said that in order to fight narcotics, new decisions are being made and we hope to set aside an island for curing and keeping addicts. He then talked about the management and duties of the Inspectorate General and finally he asked the Muslim nation to continue its efforts in the society and gave assurances that his branch would insist on protecting the people's rights, and would not accept the slightest negligence from its officials.

At the end of this conference, Mr Musavi-Ardabili took part in an exclusive interview with a Central News Unit correspondent and answered questions. We invite you to listen to this interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Musavi, in your press conference today, you announced that the judicial branch, as a revolutionary organization, is now established and is operating. Would you please give us your reasons for this claim?

[Answer] My reason is quite obvious. We made some alterations in the judicial branch: one, formation of the Supreme Judicial Council; two, formation and operation of the Inspectorate General of the country; three, ratification of the law for forming the court of justice for administrative affairs which will be communicated to us immediately and will become operational; four, formation of a judicial police department and other alternations, ratifications, and regulations which were made since the formation of the Judicial Council. These all were done according to a special revolutionary concept and all our efforts went toward this end. A fundamental change was made in the Ministry of Justice. This does not mean that everything is now done according to Islam. It means that the fundamental work we planned is finished and time, maybe 2 months, 3 months, or 5 months, is needed for these fundamental changes to show results and solve problems. We do not have any fundamental problems in the judicial branch with regard to the revolution. These changes are in accordance with revolutionary patterns and, God willing, they will operate and show results as well. [end recording]

Inspectorate General Circular

LD081340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with the recent message of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to the Supreme Judicial Council and the chief revolution prosecutor, today, Mr Mohaqqeq-Damad, head of the state Inspectorate General, issued a circular addressed to all ministries, government and government-affiliated organizations and revolutionary institutes. The text of the circular was given to PARS as follows:

In His exalted name. In implementing the orders of the great leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, may his shadow extend, which is the continuation of the line of theocratic rule and the sovereignty of the true Islam and the oppressed [as heard], and regarding the law of the state Inspectorate General, it is hereby ordered:

1. All government and government-affiliated departments and organizations and revolutionary institutes are dutybound to act within the framework of the regulations for their legal duties, and strictly refrain from interfering in matters outside their legal duties. If, during inspections, it is seen that -- for any reason or excuse -- this limit is overstepped, the concerned official will be answerable, in accordance with the regulations.

2. All officials responsible for government and government-affiliated departments and organizations and revolutionary institutes are dutybound to report violators to the state Inspectorate General together with evidence of the offense; as soon as possible, in cases where the improper handling of their affairs, offenses, crimes, injustices or violations of rights are committed by employees and personnel under the officials' command or management.

3. In every case where the reports by the Inspectorate General concern a crime, offense, improper handling of affairs or proposals for improvements, the responsible ministers or officials are dutybound, in accordance with Article 10 of the law, to take action on the reports within 10 days, and to regularly inform the Inspectorate General of the steps taken.

4. In accordance with Article 8 of the Law of the State Inspectorate General and Article 16 of the relevant regulations, all officials responsible for revolutionary organizations and institutes covered by the law are dutybound to give favorable replies to referrals, communications, telexes, telegrams and requests for information by this office, as soon as possible and to give the necessary cooperation. Violations of this article will lead to imprisonment for 3 to 6 months for a misdemeanor, or temporary suspension for up to 1 year.

5. The officials responsible for government organizations and revolutionary institutes are dutybound to confront with revolutionary decisiveness, wheeling and dealing by opportunists who intend to abuse the imam's orders and to discredit the decisions and orders given by the proper authorities, orders which are in accordance with religious and legal standards, so that the legal and revolutionary institutes are not weakened.

The publication of the contents of the circular by the mass media shall be deemed a written order, and any violations of its contents will result in prosecution.

Majlis Response

LD081202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The Central News Unit reports that the Islamic Majlis held an open session this morning. The session began with recitations from the holy Koran and was chaired by Majlis Speaker Hashemi-Rafsanjani. The Majlis speaker said: You are informed that the imam has issued a very important statement which is a substantial step toward the establishment of the Islamic Republic, maintaining security and peace of mind and toward establishment of justice. Although we expected -- with the imam's reminder at the beginning of this year that this is the year of the law -- there would be no need for this recent statement, offenses have nevertheless been committed here and there which have forced the imam to stress the point strongly and clearly once again.

The Islamic Majlis, this 100-percent-popular institution and meeting place of the people's elected deputies, while thanking the imam of the nation for his timely guidance, asks the officials in charge and the executive officials to carry out the imam's order without a moment's delay and without neglecting any offenses. All the honorable deputies of the Islamic Majlis are asked to observe the implementation of this important and destiny-making order issued by the imam. All those brothers who, despite their good will, might have committed offenses that have made such an order necessary, are assured that in the Islamic Republic of Iran, under the teachings of Islam, all the demands of those seeking justice will be realized according to legal measures and there is no need for haste.

The speaker of the Islamic Majlis added: When you have an Islamic and revolutionary majlis; when you have a leader with such qualities; when you have a revolutionary and ideological government, there is no need to violate any laws. If there are shortages, we will meet them according to the law, right measures and Islamic principle, which are nothing but justice and truth.

Therefore, we hope we will not witness any offenses committed and that there will be no need to punish offenders.

Mr Rafsanjani mentioned the points raised by several deputies.

Guards Corps Statement

LD081939 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, the following statement was issued by the Public Relations Office of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in connection with the recent message of the imam to the Supreme Judicial Council and the revolution prosecutor general:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Our glorious and epoch-making Islamic revolution each day delivers fresh blows to the enemy in the process of its ennobling and saving movement and in its unceasing struggle against world arrogance, and each day it scores new victories. All this is done in the process of moving toward a society in which sovereignty belongs to God and in which the oppressed people have achieved their legitimate rights. One of the prerequisites of this achievement is to act within Islamic principles, guidelines and laws.

Following the important message of the imam addressed to the Supreme Judicial Council, and in view of its religious duties and obedience to the command of the leader, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps announces the following:

1. The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps regards itself as the guardian of Islamic values and the fruits of the Islamic revolution. As the agents implementing the rulings of revolution courts, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps will decisively prevent any violations of the property and belongings of the people.

2. As has been the practice up until now, no guard has the right to enter people's homes without a legal warrant. Any violations should be immediately reported to the guards headquarters.

3. As in the past, all the officials of the guards will report offenders to the prosecuting offices of the Guards Corps.

4. The brother guards are dutybound to cooperate fully and act in harmony with the members of the Inspectorate General of the country.

[Signed] The Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 722

LD081750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Communique 722 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Brave combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran continue their efforts to smash and expel the invading enemy from the Islamic homeland of Iran. During the past 24 hours the defenders of the Islamic revolution continued their operations against the enemy on the country's southern and western fronts. Fire exchanges continued on these fronts and our forces, while maintaining their superior firepower, pounded enemy positions in various regions.

In the region of Abadan, our forces opened heavy-weapons fire on Saddamist positions and destroyed one enemy vehicle-mounted 106-mm gun, one loaded truck and six observation posts. Several Iraqi military personnel were killed too.

In the occupied part of Khuninshahr the personnel of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran set fire to two vehicles and three observation posts of the Saddamists. Seven enemy personnel were killed.

On the fronts west of Dezful our warriors, while maintaining control over their own positions and regions under their protection, neutralized enemy activity and succeeded in destroying one 106-mm gun and one vehicle of the aggressors and either killing or wounding several of them.

In the region west of Ahvaz our forces' heavy-weapon fire destroyed one enemy vehicle and killed all its passengers.

Fire exchanges continued in the operational regions in the west of the country and our powerful combatants, while silencing the enemy's fire, inflicted some losses and damages on the Saddamists.

Thanks to the intense fire of our powerful forces in the regions of Gilan-e Gharb and Ilam, three mortars and two vehicles of the Iraqi forces were completely destroyed. Our forces also pounded several enemy trenches, killing five and wounding several enemy troops in these regions.

MILITARY COMMANDERS DESCRIBE RECENT VICTORIES

GF081100 Tehran PARS in English 1742 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Tehran, 7 Dec (PARS NEWS AGENCY) -- Following the great victories achieved by the Islamic combatants of Iran in the southwestern fronts [words indistinct] senior military commanders were interviewed by PARS in which they elaborated on the victorious operations.

Colonel Seyyed-Shirazi, the ground force commander, said that about 2,500 Iraqis had been killed and some 534 more captured in the crushing offensive by Iranian defenders in the border town of Bostan, 5 km east of the Iraqi border. He added that 207 enemy tanks and troop carriers were destroyed and 19 artillery pieces as well as 87 bulldozers, loaders and graders were seized from the Iraqi aggressors.

With the recapturing of the border area of Tang Chezabeh in the same region, the commander said that the basic logistical lines of the Iraqi troops were completely disturbed and this would gradually result in Saddam's bitter defeat soon.

About the present position and settlement of enemy troops in the southern fronts, the ground force commander said that it started from the southern bank of the Karkheh (?Kur) and continued toward east [words indistinct] until the Karun River section of Hamid garrison located on the Ahvaz-Khuninshahr road.

Commenting on Iraqi military communiques claiming hundreds of lives each day on the Iranian side, the colonel pointed out that Iraq had to publish such lies in a attempt to justify the high casualties it has sustained in the recent Tariq al-Quds (Quds Way) operations.

Mohsen Reza'i, the commander of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC), also spoke about the IRGC operations saying that the main tactic of the IRGC was infantry battles.

The IRGC combatants, Reza'i said, conduct orchestrated operations with the ground force armored units and in this manner they launch surprise attacks and smash enemy troops.

Commander Reza'i said that the IRGC was forming armored battalions by utilizing military spoils and that one of these battalions had participated in the recent Bostan operations and acted very successfully. He said most of the war spoils were Soviet-made, adding that they had recently seized an Italian-made artillery piece and other Saudi Arabian and North Yemeni ammunitions from the Iraqi Army.

The IRGC commander added that Iran did not aim to completely cripple the Iraqi Army because it wanted to utilize it against the Zionist regime.

Mr Reza'i then advised the Iraqi troops to stop being a puppet of a man (Saddam) who only sought his own survival at whatever cost. He called on the Iraqi soldiers to take control of army affairs with the support of the Muslim nation of their country so that they could fight in future along with other combatants from Iran and other Islamic countries against the Quds occupier regime.

PARS REPORTS ON CASUALTIES FROM BOMB BLASTS

LD081128 Tehran PARS in English 0904 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Tehran, 8 Dec (PARS) -- A nine-year-old boy was martyred and 10 passers-by were wounded when a bomb, planted under a parked vehicle in Ja'afari Street of Borujerd, Lorestan Province in west of Iran, blasted at 1000 on Monday. The report added taht two of the wounded were in critical health conditions, two had received out patient treatment and others were hospitalised. The explosion also resulted in the smashing of all the windows of the buildings and cars in an area 100 meters away from the scene of the incident.

On December 2, a powerful concussion bomb planted in a vehicle near the Qods Department Store in Tehran exploded martyring four and wounding 25 others. The nearby petrol station and a part of the department store's wall were wrecked. Two other bombs exploded in front of the Tehran railway station on Nov 24 in which three persons, including a mother and a child, were martyred.

OMANI REVOLUTIONARY VIEWS IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD300002 Tehran PARS in English 1819 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Tehran, 29 Nov (PARS NEWS AGENCY) -- Iran was the only country that, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, considered Islam as its origin of strategy, said one representative of the Islamic Liberation Organisation of Oman in Mashhad, Salim 'Ali Aziz today. He added that the policy of the Islamic revolution of Iran had been accepted by the revolutionaries of the world as a principle, and that the liberation movements of the Muslim nations especially that of Oman would welcome spreading of Islamic revolutionary thought.

He further stated that Iran should play the leadership role for the implementation of the Islamic government in the Islamic countries of the world especially in the region. Therefore, he said that delegations should be dispatched to Iran by the liberation movements in order to utilize the instructions of the leader of the revolution and the spiritual and mental assistances of the Iranian nation.